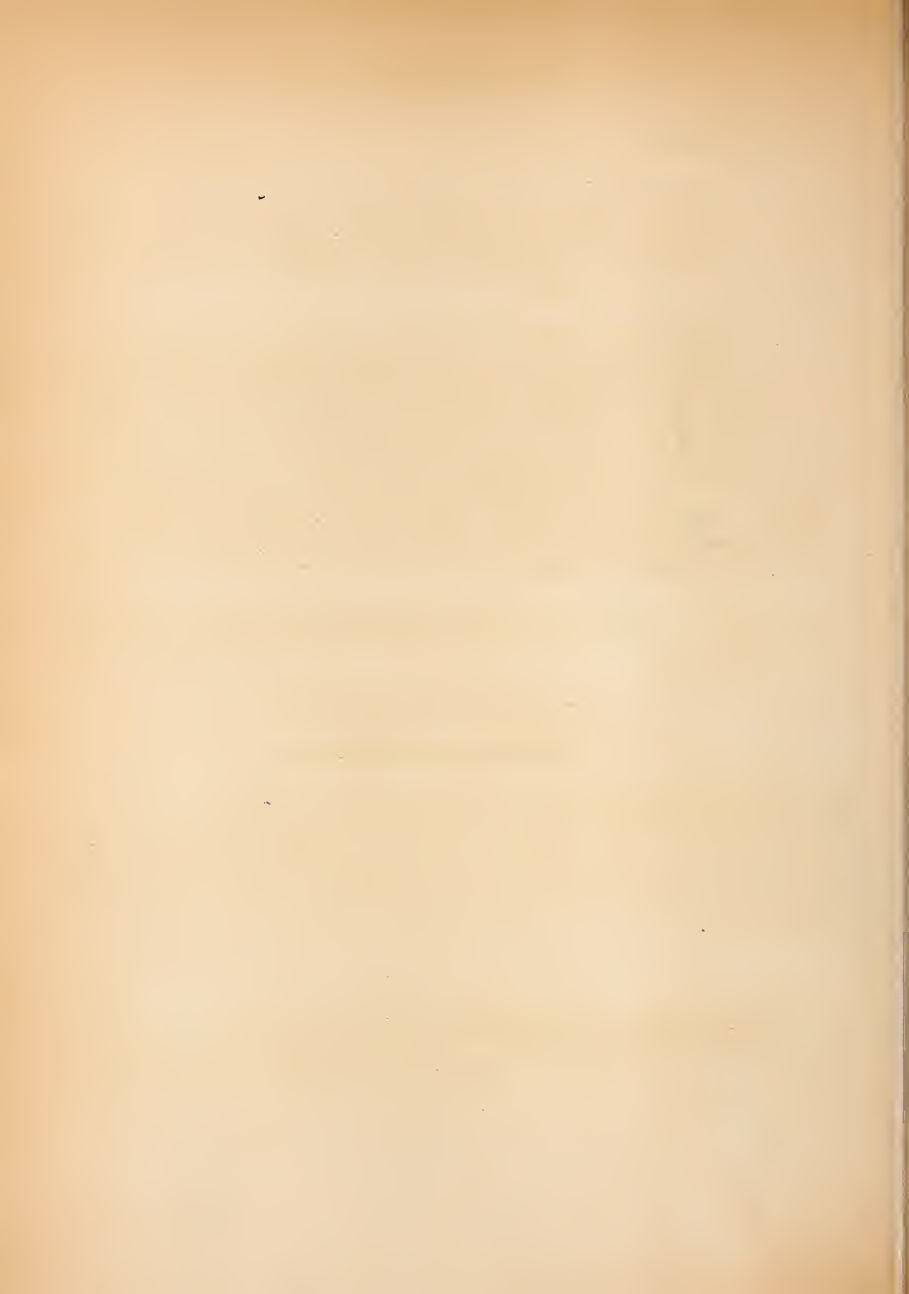


Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



erve
2F

Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS



VOLUME 59

NUMBER 13

BREADGRAINS (Page 302)

LATE NEWS (301)

FLAXSEED (Page 308)

DAIRY PRODUCTS (Page 312)

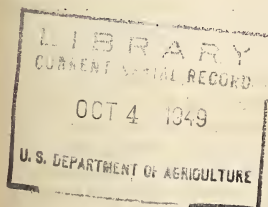
CONTENTS

	Page
COTTON AND OTHER FIBER	
Record Cotton Crop Being Harvested in Mexico.....	323
Sweden's Imports of U. S. Cotton Decline.....	324
Siam's Cotton Industry Shows Little Improvement.....	324
FATS AND OILS	
World Flaxseed Production Returns to Prewar Average...	308
Indonesian Copra Exports Smaller in August.....	320
Argentine Tallow and Cattle-Fat Exports.....	321
Argentine Lard Exports Down.....	322
FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS	
Hungarian Apples Sold to the State.....	318
French Apple and Pear Crops Larger.....	318
GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS	
World Breadgrain Crop at Prewar Average.....	302
Canada's Grain Estimates Revised Downward.....	325
LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS	
World Output of Dairy Products, Second Quarter 1949....	312
Danish Hog Numbers Continue to Rise.....	326
TOBACCO	
Yugoslavia's Tobacco Production and Exports Far Above Prewar.....	319
TROPICAL PRODUCTS	
Smaller Coffee Production Forecast For Mexico in 1949-50.....	317

FOR RELEASE

MONDAY

SEPTEMBER 26, 1949



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

L A T E N E W S

The total 1949 Canadian potato crop is estimated as of September 1, at 81.5 million bushels. This compares with 92.1 million bushels last year, or a reduction of about 12 percent.

In Quebec, Ontario and the 4 western provinces, where mostly table potatoes are grown, the crop is estimated at 32.6 million bushels or about the same as last year. Seed potato production is up as indicated by a prospective increase in the acreage entered for certification.

Since most United States imports of Canadian potatoes originate in the Maritime Provinces it is important to note that the non-Maritime Provinces of Canada will likely need larger shipments from the Maritimes this year than last. The average movement is about 6.5 million bushels per season. It was almost 9 million bushels in 1947-48. Last year it dropped to 5.7 million, reflecting the large crop in the central and western provinces. If a substantial increase in this internal movement occurs this season, the pressure to export Maritime table potatoes to the United States should be somewhat less than last season. The pressure to export seed potatoes may be equally as great except from the standpoint of price.

Last season United States potato prices supported at 90 percent of parity by the Government, were very attractive to Canadian potato exporters. This season the support level in the United States is at 60 percent of parity. At this lower level the United States support price will not attract Canadian exporters nearly so much.

Because of the unusually large potato crop in Canada in 1948, (the largest since 1924), and high potato prices in the United States, (supported by the Government), some 9.2 million bushels of Canadian potatoes were shipped to the United States in the 1948-49 season. This was one of the largest importations for any season recorded. The imported potatoes materially aggravated the United States surplus problem which

(Continued on Page 327)

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to inform producers, processors, distributors and consumers of farm products of current developments abroad in the crop and livestock industries, foreign trends in prices and consumption of farm products, and world agricultural trade. Circulation of this periodical is free to those needing the information it contains in farming, business, and professional operations. Issued by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

WORLD BREADGRAIN CROP AT PREWAR AVERAGE

World breadgrain (wheat and rye) production in 1949 is expected to total 204 million long tons, according to information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. A crop of that size would be 4 percent less than last year's harvest of 213 million tons, but about the same as the prewar (1935-39) average. Of the total, wheat production is estimated at 6.1 billion bushels and rye at 1.7 billion bushels. These estimates include preliminary forecasts of production in the Southern Hemisphere, where the growing crops are in an early stage of development.

The current wheat crop, at 6.1 billion bushels, would be 5 percent less than the unusually favorable 1948 harvest of 6.4 billion bushels, but still slightly above the 1935-39 average because greatly increased production over prewar levels in North America outweighs reductions in most other areas. The crop in most important producing areas, however, was smaller than in 1948. Rye production of 1.7 billion bushels is only slightly below that of a year ago, but is 4 percent below the prewar average. Continental Europe and the Soviet Union together ordinarily produce more than 95 percent of the world's rye crop. Production in both areas was estimated to be slightly larger than last year.

Breadgrain: Estimated world production by continents,
1949 with comparisons

Continent	Average 1935-39	1947	1948	1949	1949 as percent of average	1949 as percent of 1948
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Percent	Percent
WHEAT						
North America	1,086	1,725	1,700	1,518	140	89
Europe	1,595	1,005	1,455	1,405	88	97
U.S.S.R.	1,240	850	1,025	--	--	--
Asia	1,499	1,526	1,593	1,472	98	92
Africa	143	128	147	157	110	107
South America	281	321	270	250	89	93
Oceania	177	225	195	181	102	93
Total	6,021	5,780	6,385	1/6,085	101	95
RYE						
North America	54	39	52	29	54	56
Europe	767	490	660	665	87	101
U.S.S.R.	885	950	925	--	--	--
Asia	15	16	17	12	80	71
Africa	1	1	1	1	100	100
South America	11	21	11	10	91	91
Total	1,733	1,520	1,665	1/1,655	95	99

1/ Includes estimates for missing data.

WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1947-49 1/2

Continent and country	Acreage 2/		Yield per acre 3/		Production	
	Average		Average		Average	
	1935-39	1940-44	1935-39	1940-44	1935-39	1940-44
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada.....	25,595	24,466	21,539	12.2	542.2	312.399
Mexico.....	1,244	1,394	1,310	11.5	13.2	15,624
United States.....	57,293	64,017	74,389	13.2	15.0	756,629
Estimated total 5/.....	84,132	77,930	97,240	13.2	11,036,000	1,355,000
EUROPE						
Albania.....	99	123	-	15.2	1,507	1,321
Austria.....	632	504	550	25.3	15,942	11,800
Belgium.....	462	520	378	40.2	16,150	17,820
Bulgaria.....	3,362	3,680	-	20.5	69,080	55,500
Czechoslovakia.....	2,175	2,146	2,075	26.2	57,000	50,000
Denmark.....	319	60	171	45.4	14,470	6,535
Egypt.....	225	499	580	34.2	34.5	17,000
Finland.....	230	322	420	28.5	6,100	6,130
France.....	12,560	11,600	11,120	20.7	246,500	240,000
Germany.....	4,250	-	-	34.6	147,000	-
Greece.....	2,172	2,250	1,849	19.5	30,425	21,500
Hungary.....	4,091	3,100	11,600	22.3	91,210	79,762
Italy.....	12,577	12,464	12,102	19.7	278,566	245,812
Luxembourg.....	47	20	45	22.3	1,215	936
Netherlands.....	333	352	244	45.7	15,231	12,639
Norway.....	80	108	81	23.9	2,391	2,560
Poland.....	3,700	-	-	22.7	-	-
Portugal.....	6,900	5,600	1,692	10.7	74,000	-
Romania.....	5/ 11,253	9,300	9,800	16.2	112,000	80,000
Spain.....	740	723	780	14.0	10,351	10,000
Sweden.....	183	225	211	35.6	6,591	15,434
Switzerland.....	1,843	2,279	1,968	33.1	33.6	8,929
United Kingdom.....	5,400	2,465	2,279	38.8	69,161	95,666
Yugoslavia.....	74,860	70,320	69,820	15.1	97,700	77,000
Estimated total 5/.....	104,000	-	73,000	11.9	1,240,000	-
U.S.S.E. (Europe and Asia).....	-	-	-	10.8	-	850,000
	-	-	-	-	-	1,025,000

ASIA														
Iran.....	1/	4,191	3,283	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq.....	1/	1,724	1,176	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
China.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
India.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/.....		108,191	105,820	115,760	105,900	107,570	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFRICA														
Algeria.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Angola.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/.....		13,850	14,710	13,750	15,000	14,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/.....		20,401	18,250	18,550	17,080	18,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCEANIA														
Australia.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand.....	1/	1,161	1,173	1,173	1,236	16.7	17.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....		13,749	10,294	11,004	13,174	11,275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated world total 5/.....		418,910	388,120	397,920	413,680	420,460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere with immediately following years. 2/ Figures refer to the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1949 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere for 1949 and early in 1950. 3/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 4/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 5/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 6/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Figure for 1935 only. 1/ Average of less than 5 years. 8/ Estimates for Syria and Lebanon not shown separately during this period. 9/ Estimates for reporting area only. Allowances for non-reporting area not shown are included in estimated total for Asia. 10/ European production only.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

NOTE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1941-45 $\frac{1}{2}$

Continent and country	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	2/		3/		4/	
	1935-39	1940-44	1947	1948	1949 1/2	Average
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada.....	816	911	1,181	14.5	8.8	13,222
United States.....	3,695	3,071	1,586	12.1	11.9	44,931
Total.....	4,511	3,982	2,767	-	-	58,153
EUROPE						
Austria.....	672	596	640	675	23.7	20,611
Belgium.....	369	451	235	259	51.0	13,160
Denmark.....	695	1,453	746	1,157	28.7	61,000
Czechoslovakia.....	2,390	2,401	1,791	1,795	26.7	61,000
Finland.....	394	467	413	460	38.1	9,973
France.....	500	426	400	375	25.9	15,042
Germany.....	1,614	1,175	1,170	1,460	18.2	7,946
Greece.....	7,035	-	-	-	18.6	12,303
Hungary.....	1,561	1,401	1,581	1,405	14.5	20,031
Italy.....	1,561	1,561	1,561	1,561	29.4	46,000
Luxembourg.....	296	291	290	290	19.2	5,580
Netherlands.....	18	21	13	18	25.5	4,682
Norway.....	560	675	448	494	33.1	20,391
Poland.....	13	9	3	3	35.3	469
Romania.....	600	-	-	-	35.3	28,000
Sweden.....	570	600	700	700	8.4	5,000
Switzerland.....	1,495	1,550	1,550	1,550	7.3	5,966
United Kingdom.....	495	518	395	395	11.6	7,100
Yugoslavia.....	38	34	30	33	10.0	19,095
Estimated total 5/.....	633	595	633	633	30.7	13,816
Estimated total 6/.....	11,620	11,050	29,770	13.4	30.3	1,260
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	60,800	-	73,000	12.7	30.8	398
ASIA						
Turkey.....	939	1,090	1,046	14.5	10.9	14,301
AFRICA						
Union of South Africa.....	117	140	200	-	-	794
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina.....	1,078	938	1,731	11.9	9.8	10,061
Estimated world total 6/.....	101,230	94,420	109,900	-	-	1,733,000
						1,733,000
						1,665,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000
						1,655,000

$\frac{1}{2}$ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1949 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which will begin late in 1949 and early in 1950. $\frac{2}{2}$ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. $\frac{3}{2}$ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. $\frac{4}{2}$ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. $\frac{5}{2}$ Figure for 1935 only. $\frac{6}{2}$ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. $\frac{7}{2}$ Average of less than 5 years.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research or other information. Fewer estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

Examination of the estimates on a regional basis shows that production was better maintained in the importing areas than in the principal exporting countries. European import needs are expected to continue large, however, with production down 50 million bushels from a year ago, when shipments to that area from all sources totalled about 625 million bushels of wheat and 25 million bushels of rye. Present indications are that bread-grain import requirements during the 1949-50 season may approximate those of a year ago. If outturns in the Southern Hemisphere are near normal, export availabilities in surplus-producing countries are expected to be ample to meet world import needs, with another year of reasonable balance between supplies and requirements in prospect.

Wheat production in North America, estimated at 1,518 million bushels, is 182 million bushels less than in 1948. This is the largest change involved in the reduction of 300 million bushels in the world total. The bulk of the change occurred in the United States, where production of 1,129 million bushels is reported, 159 million below the near-record crop of 1948. It is, however, 49 percent above the prewar average. Acreage harvested was 5 percent larger than in 1948 and 32 percent larger than in 1935-39.

Average yields for all wheat in the United States were between the average for 1935-39 and last year's large yields. Yields of winter wheat were much nearer average than those of spring wheat, which averaged 11.8 bushels per acre compared with 15.4 bushels during 1938-47. Of the wheat production, 895 million bushels, or 79 percent of the total in the United States, this year was winter wheat. Production in Canada was 372 million bushels, a reduction of 6 percent from the 1948 harvest. It is still considerably above the prewar level, however.

Rye production was considerably smaller than in 1948 in both the United States and Canada, because of sharply reduced acreage and smaller yields. The greater reduction was in Canada's acreage, which was down to almost half last year's large area. Average yields there were reduced by more than 25 percent and the total outturn was only 40 percent of last year's crop. Rye production in the United States has declined sharply from the prewar level of 45 million bushels. The current crop of 19 million bushels is the smallest since 1934. Yields were near average but acreage somewhat less than half the 1935-39 area.

Total breadgrain production in Europe was slightly below the 1948 outturn and about 12 percent below the prewar average. The decline was largely due to reduced acreage, though yields also were slightly smaller than those of 1935-39. A net reduction of about 50 million bushels, compared with the 1948 European wheat total, results mainly from reductions in France, Spain, the Balkans and the United Kingdom. Those reductions are only partially balanced by increases in Italy and some smaller producing countries. Rye production shows little change from the 1948 harvest, with slight reductions in some countries more than balanced by

increases in others. The total production, estimated at 665 million bushels, is about 1 percent above 1948 and acreage 1 percent below.

Original expectation of good grain production in the Soviet Union has been modified by reports of extensive losses due to unfavorable conditions during and since harvesttime. Harvest difficulties in a number of regions, caused mainly by excessive rainfall, are reported to have resulted in even larger than usual harvesting losses and to have reduced the actual "barn yields" considerably. Widespread rains in August found much cut grain still unstacked in the fields and further deterioration was expected. Loss of quality as well as quantity is indicated.

In Asia wheat production was down 8 percent from the good 1948 crop but was only 2 percent below the prewar average, on the basis of latest reports. A reduction of 100 million bushels in China accounts for a large part of the net reduction. The reduction in Turkey is also reported to be substantial, because of unfavorable weather for fall seeding and drought during the spring growing season. In addition to those changes, reductions of about 15 percent are reported for Iran and Syria. Reductions are partially balanced by increases reported for India, Pakistan, and Iraq. Rye is of no importance in this area except in Turkey, where both acreage and yields are somewhat smaller than in 1948.

The wheat crop in Africa was a little larger than last year as well as somewhat larger than the prewar production. Increased acreage and larger yields brought it above the prewar average, but the increase over 1948 was attributed to larger yields from smaller seedings. Production was larger than in 1948 in Egypt and Tunisia, especially in the latter country where the crop was 80 percent above the small 1948 harvest. A small reduction for French Morocco and less favorable prospects for the Union of South Africa are not sufficient to nullify gains in other countries. Rye production is not significant in this area.

Breadgrains in South America are in the early stages of development, and outturns will, of course, depend largely on weather conditions during the remainder of the season. Wheat seedings in Argentina, the principal producer of this area, are reported to be 10 percent above the small 1948 acreage. Despite this response to the Government's appeal for increased seedings, the acreage would still be considerably below the prewar level. Acreage in other South American countries is not expected to show any significant change from a year ago. Allowances for production in the Southern Hemisphere totals this early in the growing season are based mainly on the assumption of near-average yields. Rye acreage seeded in Argentina is indicated to be a little smaller than in 1948. This is the only rye acreage of any importance in the area.

Wheat acreage in Australia is reported to be about the same as the 1935-39 average, which indicates a slight increase over 1948. Development of early-sown grain has been satisfactory, but germination and growth of late-sown wheat were reported retarded by lack of rain, and by cold weather and frosts. Rains in most deficient areas during the latter part of July improved the outlook considerably. In many areas, however, the rainfall was not sufficient to replenish subsoil moisture reserves, leaving the crop more dependent than usual on timely rains throughout the growing season.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report, the Committee was composed of Joseph A. Becker, Chairman, Robert L. Gastineau, Judith E. Downey, Lois B. Bacon and Stanley E. Bakewell.

WORLD FLAXSEED PRODUCTION RETURNS TO PREWAR AVERAGE

World flaxseed production in 1949, estimated at 133.3 million bushels, is only 10 percent below last year's crop despite the sharp drop in North American output. Canada's drastic cut in acreage resulted in the greatest change in production prospect of the 1949-50 flaxseed season. Acreage in the United States is down only slightly, and yield per acre is the lowest in several years, resulting in an outturn of less than 80 percent of the 1948 record harvest but one-third above the 1938-47 average. Mexico's flaxseed crop, particularly on the west coast, is smaller than anticipated.

Stocks of flaxseed and linseed oil (in terms of seed) in the important producing countries probably were well in excess of 100 million bushels on July 1, 1949. At least 90 percent of these stocks were in the Western Hemisphere.

Flaxseed production has increased moderately in other parts of the world except in Africa, where the current estimate is more than double that of 1948.

Canada's 1949 flaxseed production is estimated at 2.3 million bushels from 321,000 acres, only 13 and 17 percent, respectively, of last year's 17.7 million bushels and 1.9 million acres. Canada has practically returned to its prewar flaxseed output, and if this trend continues after present stocks are depleted, the country again may become a net importer.

FLAXSEED: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified areas, year of harvest,
average 1935-39, annual 1946-49 $\frac{1}{2}$

Continent and country	Harvested acreage					Yield per acre					Production				
	Average					$\frac{1}{2}$ Average					$\frac{1}{2}$ Average				
	1935-39	1946	1947	1948	1949	1935-39	1946	1947	1948	1949	1935-39	1946	1947	1948	1949
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada.....	307	841	1,571	1,876	321	4.9	7.6	7.8	9.4	7.0	1,508	6,403	12,241	17,683	2,262
Mexico.....	161	73	93	132	-	6.9	10.7	12.7	14.9	-	111	789	1,173	1,968	1,600
United States.....	1,431	2,432	4,030	4,737	4,694	7.6	9.3	10.1	11.1	8.9	10,991	22,585	40,536	52,533	41,569
Total.....	1,777	3,346	5,694	6,745	5,145	-	-	-	-	-	12,610	29,777	53,950	72,164	45,431
EUROPE															
Austria $\frac{1}{2}$	51	5	6	8	-	7.1	8.4	5.9	8.7	-	36	40	36	69	-
Belgium $\frac{1}{2}$	75	78	69	74	-	8.9	8.0	6.8	7.9	-	684	617	470	587	647
Bulgaria.....	81	24	8	-	-	6.5	5.5	6.1	-	-	52	10	47	-	-
Czechoslovakia $\frac{1}{2}$	35	50	50	66	66	6.9	6.3	4.3	5.7	6.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	243	315	212	376	421
Denmark.....	21	3	-	45	-	-	15.9	18.9	-	-	-	-	47	401	-
Finland $\frac{1}{2}$	9	-	25	24	26	-	4.4	4.3	5.0	-	464	357	350	387	-
France $\frac{1}{2}$	92	81	76	141	96	5.0	8.6	9.3	9.7	-	795	819	1,177	1,370	-
Germany $\frac{1}{2}$	75	95	126	141	-	10.7	8.6	-	-	-	157	157	96	98	-
Greece.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary.....	28	8	14	23	37	10.3	12.3	-	11.1	10.8	283	94	94	296	400
Italy $\frac{1}{2}$	46	33	45	48	52	12.6	7.6	10.0	9.8	8.3	502	256	444	472	455
Netherlands $\frac{1}{2}$	42	31	33	46	47	13.0	10.2	11.7	12.3	-	348	324	264	592	600
Poland.....	158	55	100	205	-	10.0	4.1	4.0	-	-	1,576	361	400	-	-
Romania $\frac{1}{2}$	42	32	32	37	-	6.5	2.7	16.4	16.7	-	275	272	650	827	-
Sweden.....	22	34	46	46	-	-	12.2	15.8	16.3	16.6	-	100	600	1,400	960
Switzerland.....	2	11	36	86	56	-	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavia $\frac{1}{2}$	33	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	-
Total (excluding U.S.S.R.) $\frac{1}{2}$	690	615	740	995	1,045	-	-	-	-	-	5,350	4,055	5,650	8,075	8,100
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) $\frac{1}{2}$.....															
						5.1	4.0	4.3	4.4	-	36,115	11,257	13,800	19,290	-

ASIA														
Turkey ^{1/}	48:	55:	70:	183:	7-3	5-3	10-0	9-8	8-0	3-0	296:	707:	1,793:	1,378
India ^{2/}	3,855:	3,334:	3,259:	3,977:	4-7	4-4	4-0	4-3	4-5	18,096:	14,520:	13,120:	17,240:	17,560
Pakistan ^{3/}	-	-	76:	74:	-	-	6-8	7-0	6-5	-	-	-	520:	480
Japan ^{4/}	50:	67:	75:	64:	4-2	-	-	3-1	-	211:	-	-	197:	-
Total (excl. U.S.S.R. and China) ^{5/}	4,075:	3,690:	3,720:	4,545:	-	-	-	-	-	18,925:	15,500:	15,140:	20,245:	20,100
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina.....	6,077:	3,798:	3,339:	3,212:	9-8	10-7	11-1	6-1	7-8	59,571:	40,706:	37,104:	19,684:	23,500
Brazil.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	591:	512:	787:	-
Chile ^{6/}	5:	13:	13:	19:	8-2	13-3	13-4	12-9	-	11/	37:	170:	168:	241:
Uruguay.....	407:	700:	551:	522:	9-6	9-5	7-0	8-6	8-2	1,894:	2,843:	3,862:	4,495:	3,940
Total ^{5/}	6,770:	4,185:	3,975:	3,845:	-	-	-	-	-	64,035:	44,315:	41,650:	25,210:	28,700
AFRICA														
Algeria.....	-	-	1:	59:	-	-	-	6-6	-	-	-	-	394:	-
Egypt ^{7/}	7:	4:	11:	22:	12-4	12-0	12-7	14-0	14-5	87:	43:	134:	312:	303
French Morocco.....	51:	32:	74:	121:	7-1	7-4	5-3	10-1	10-1	168:	238:	394:	1,228:	2,929
Total ^{8/}	59:	90:	90:	250:	-	-	-	-	-	500:	520:	565:	2,235:	4,935
OCEANIA														
New Zealand.....	1:	12:	19:	101:	14-2	9-8	7-5	16-8	-	17:	120:	140:	160:	-
Total ^{9/}	1:	12:	25:	30:	-	-	-	-	-	17:	175:	195:	395:	460
World total (excluding China).....	19,570:	14,740:	17,455:	20,810:	-	-	-	-	-	133,555:	105,600:	130,950:	147,635:	133,330

^{1/} Harvests of the Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere countries which immediately follow; thus the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere countries in 1949 is combined with the Southern Hemisphere harvest which begins late in 1949 and ends early in 1950. ^{2/} Preliminary. ^{3/} Acreage includes area for fiber. ^{4/} Includes acreage utilized for combined plantings but excludes acreage planted for fiber production only. ^{5/} Average of less than 5 years. ^{6/} Some area. ^{7/} Flax and hemp. ^{8/} Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. ^{9/} Officially reported figures plus Indian official estimates for unreported tracts except in the years 1945-49 inclusive, when no estimates for unreported tracts were available. ^{10/} Prior to 1947 figures for India include Pakistan. ^{11/} 1955 only.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Fewer estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

During the present crop year Western producers will have the option of selling their flaxseed on the open market and accepting the price available, or of delivering their seed to a voluntary pool operated by the Canadian Wheat Board. Producers selling through the Pool will receive an initial payment of \$2.50 per bushel for the top grade, No. 1 C.W., with any further payments covered by participation certificates.

On August 29 trading in flaxseed was resumed on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Trading was confined to the October and December futures and offerings were small, best buying offers coming from domestic crushers and processors. At the end of the first day of trading October futures closed at slightly over \$3.40 and the December futures closed at \$3.37.

Mexico's 1949 flaxseed crop of 1.6 million bushels is about 19 percent less than a year ago. In the Mexicali area the outturn is little more than half the size of earlier estimates. Unfavorable weather during the growing season and prolific growth of weeds reduced the average yield per acre. Growers have disposed of a sizeable quantity of their flaxseed at prices ranging from \$2.75 to \$2.90 per bushel.

The United States flaxseed crop of 41.6 million bushels is 20 percent below last year's record outturn but is still the third largest. Acreage was only slightly less than a year ago, but unfavorable growing conditions reduced the yield per acre in the important producing states, especially Minnesota and North Dakota, where more than 65 percent of the crop is grown.

Flaxseed price support for the 1950 crop has been announced at 60 percent of the farm parity price as of April 1, 1950. This compares with 90 percent of parity for the 1949 crop.

European countries continue to expand flaxseed production. Total for 1949 is 8.1 million bushels, slightly larger than in 1948 and 50 percent greater than the prewar average.

The United Kingdom, however, was not successful in reaching the area farmers had been asked to plant. This year's acreage is one-third less than the 86,000 acres harvested in 1948. Production, estimated at 960,000 bushels, is 30 percent smaller than a year ago. The Ministry of Food's buying price to producers for 1949 crop flaxseed, basis 90 percent purity, remains unchanged at £55 per long ton (\$5.50 per bushel or at the new rate of exchange \$3.85) net weight, bags excluded. The increase or decrease in the price payable for each 1 percent purity has been increased from 11s to 12s 3d per ton.

Indications are that the Soviet Union is increasing flaxseed production, but output is still considerably below prewar. The 1948 crop of 19.3 million bushels exceeded that of the previous year by 40 percent.

India produced 17.6 million bushels of flaxseed from 3.9 million acres in 1949. Although the area planted was smaller than that of last season, this year's harvest is the largest since 1940.

Pakistan produces very little flaxseed. The 1949 crop is 472,000 bushels compared with 512,000 last season. The decrease is due to a smaller acreage in East Bengal, excessive rains in the early growing period, and drought thereafter.

Turkey harvested 1.4 million bushels of flaxseed compared with 1.8 million in 1948. This estimate for 1949 may be reduced when final official figures are available. Farmers probably lost interest in flaxseed when the price dropped from \$7.25 per bushel in February to \$4.90 at harvesting time.

Argentina's 1949 flaxseed crop, estimated at 23.5 million bushels, is larger than in 1948 despite a decrease in acreage. Rainfall has been relatively abundant in flax zones, and mild weather generally has favored land preparation. In Entre Rios sowing was delayed by excessive rains, but this has not caused apparent change in planting intentions. Germination is good for seed already planted.

Uruguay has not yet officially reported flaxseed area and production for 1949. Indications are, however, that about 480,000 acres have been planted from which approximately 3.9 million bushels may be realized. Yields of flaxseed are beginning to decline on land which has been used for the same purpose for several years, and many farmers plan to divert to forage and grass crops.

Total African flaxseed production in 1949 is estimated at 4.9 million bushels, more than double that of a year ago. The increase is the result of acreage expansion. Algeria planted 240,000 acres to flaxseed compared with 59,000 in 1948 and Morocco 291,000 against 121,000 acres.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report, the Committee was composed of Joseph A. Becker, Chairman, Paul E. Quintus, Regina H. Boyle, Helen Francis, Lois B. Bacon, Tilmer O. Engebretson, and Stanley E. Bakewell.

WORLD OUTPUT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, SECOND QUARTER 1949

Substantial increases in the production of manufactured dairy products in most of the major producing countries of the world occurred in the second quarter of 1949, as compared with the corresponding period of 1948. In these countries, milk output was greater, and much of this increase was manufactured into dairy products. Production of butter, dried milk and cheese increased 18 percent, 17 percent and 16 percent, respectively, while canned milk production in this quarter was 9 percent lower than that of a year earlier.

DAIRY PRODUCTS: Output in principal producing and exporting countries,
second quarter (calendar) 1949, with comparisons

Country and product	Average 1934-38	1948	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	1948 4th quarter	1949 1st quarter	2nd quarter	Second quarter 1949/48
Butter 1/								
Canada.....	248,119:	284,431:	93,492:	109,828:	52,737:	30,118:	93,168:	100
United States.....	1,674,328:	1,214,482:	371,930:	339,655:	256,400:	295,105:	439,185:	118
Belgium.....	46,179:2/	66,000:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark.....	400,660:	267,199:	77,823:	72,311:	63,493:3/	64,815:	100,088:	129
France.....	444,888:3/	410,410:	56,246:	63,556:3/	54,800:	38,964:	-	-
Germany.....	792,000:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland.....	89,400:	63,900:	18,756:	28,382:	14,348:	3,666:	24,397:	130
Netherlands.....	201,000:	155,823:	48,356:	53,698:	34,797:3/	25,807:	60,406:	125
Norway.....	24,930:	19,570:	7,187:	5,185:	3,843:	4,597:	-	-
Sweden.....	151,309:	197,724:	54,813:	58,010:	43,662:	44,124:	61,617:	112
Switzerland 1/.....	57,760:	30,864:	7,507:3/	8,638:3/	8,061:	5,639:	9,460:	126
United Kingdom.....	44,200:	18,772:	7,437:	5,690:	3,853:	-	12,141:	163
Argentina.....	65,742:	-	24,865:	-	-	-	-	-
Union of South Africa.....	27,725:	48,589:	11,224:	8,265:	12,049:	14,460:	11,134:	99
Australia.....	437,032:	354,834:	58,329:	70,934:	121,307:3/	104,741:	64,082:	110
New Zealand - total.....	366,049:	341,646:	29,210:	58,352:	150,484:	-	-	-
Export gradings.....	314,753:	300,533:	22,234:	47,633:	139,113:	106,833:	33,272:	150
Cheese 2/								
Canada.....	114,699:3/	86,587:1/	31,120:	41,465:	10,415:	2,643:	38,917:	125
United States.....	643,234:	1,098,003:	356,300:	310,230:	221,645:3/	255,030:	392,240:	110
Denmark.....	68,820:	123,237:	41,226:	38,580:	26,676:3/	21,604:	33,730:	82
France.....	365,098:3/	320,203:	93,422:	95,159:3/	91,024:	75,223:	-	-
Italy 10/.....	523,518:11/	441,000:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands 12/.....	266,549:	213,478:	68,999:	75,491:	52,943:3/	38,845:	92,593:	134
Norway.....	39,067:	30,182:	12,489:	9,093:	4,714:	8,168:	-	-
Sweden.....	71,869:	113,967:	36,281:	33,866:	19,826:	27,200:	44,450:	122
Switzerland.....	111,729:3/	101,934:3/	31,125:3/	36,561:3/	20,710:	16,347:	36,345:	117
United Kingdom 12/.....	109,000:	58,594:	17,920:	24,416:	10,528:	16,845:	30,285:	169
Argentina.....	67,873:	-	45,687:	-	-	-	-	-
Union of South Africa.....	10,195:3/	19,086:	4,058:	3,945:3/	5,009:	5,395:	3,921:	97
Australia.....	49,111:	93,417:	11,467:	21,903:	38,326:	23,513:	13,201:	115
New Zealand - total.....	201,272:	203,682:	16,576:	31,158:	94,438:	-	-	-
Export gradings.....	194,175:	194,742:	23,108:	17,644:	89,459:	72,473:	32,856:	142

DAIRY PRODUCTS: Output in principal producing and exporting countries,
second quarter (calendar) 1949, with comparisons

Country and product	Average 1934-38	Total 1948	1948				1949		Second quarter 1949/48
			1,000 pounds	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	
Canned milk									
Canada ^{13/}	92,377:	296,805:		98,405:	105,401:	55,650:	42,571:	95,314:	97
United States ^{13/}	2,469,535: ^{3/}	4,515,245: ^{3/}		1,575,790:	1,352,225:	725,115:	740,950:	1,333,040:	85
Cuba.....	32,564:	29,165:		5,326:	10,790:	8,711:	3,696:	9,240:	175
Denmark.....	40,785:			14,131:	15,293:				-
France.....	28,955:	53,404:		17,819: ^{3/}	19,995: ^{3/}	11,286:	8,104:		-
Netherlands.....	304,896:	137,133:		44,142:	36,253:	46,967: ^{3/}	57,235:	74,956:	170
Switzerland.....	14,198:	14,330:						124,634:	136
United Kingdom.....	378,560:	187,354:		91,840:	39,604:	31,001:	31,091:		141
Argentina.....				2,743:					-
Australia.....	41,894:	133,364:		16,333:	27,202:	53,494:	29,167:	22,975:	
New Zealand.....	11,273:	16:							-
Dried milk ^{17/}									
Canada.....	23,488: ^{3/}	81,921: ^{3/}		28,355: ^{3/}	28,900:	16,997:	10,905:	27,804:	98
United States.....	203,555: ^{3/}	831,495: ^{3/}		304,435:	210,830:	149,970: ^{3/}	210,790:	361,090:	119
Belgium.....	5,500:								-
Denmark.....	2,205:			4,365:	3,243:				-
France.....	7,685:	4,173:		1,237: ^{3/}	1,093: ^{3/}	979:	990:		-
Netherlands.....	56,438: ^{3/}	53,945:		24,867:	21,473: ^{3/}	6,289: ^{3/}	4,103:	23,510:	135
Sweden.....	1,351:	24,733:		7,030:	7,966:	4,642:	5,868:	9,595:	136
Switzerland.....	2,381:								-
United Kingdom.....	33,600:	77,505:		34,048:	15,411:	5,377:	10,572:	30,912:	91
Argentina.....	18:			3,165:					-
Australia.....	16,971: ^{3/}	70,611: ^{3/}		9,540: ^{19/}	15,036: ^{19/}	28,793: ^{19/}	21,613: ^{19/}	14,722:	154
New Zealand.....	17,429:	16:							-

^{1/} Creamery butter. ^{2/} These figures represent controlled production of butter. ^{3/} Revised. ^{4/} Total production. ^{5/} Less than a 5-year average. ^{6/} Production year beginning July 1. ^{7/} Production year beginning April 1. ^{8/} Marketing year beginning August 1. ^{9/} Factory cheese. ^{10/} Total cheese, and includes cheese made from the milk of sheep and goats. ^{11/} Estimated. ^{12/} Includes farm cheese. ^{13/} Both bulk and case goods. ^{14/} For 1937 only. ^{15/} Revised to include concentrated milk. ^{16/} Canned and dried milk reported at 73,346,000 pounds in 1948. ^{17/} Total dried-whole and dried-skim milk for human consumption. ^{18/} Quantity small. ^{19/} Includes infants' food, health beverages, etc. ^{20/} Production of dried-whole and dried-skim milk was 49,752,000 pounds in 1948. ^{21/} For 1936 only.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, U.S. Foreign Service reports, and other information.

Larger milk production in the second quarter of the current year reflected the favorable producing conditions and improved feed situation in the principal producing countries. In the Netherlands, the early growth of pastures, an increase in cow numbers and ample feed supplies resulted in an increase in milk production of approximately 27 percent. With more forage available in Denmark, output of milk rose 18 percent over a year ago. In Switzerland, because of sufficient pasture, and increases in the number of cows and in yield per cow, milk production rose 10 percent over comparable 1948.

Conditions in the principal dairying areas of Australia were favorable for production in the second quarter of 1949, and milk production increased 11 percent in this period. Lower than normal temperatures in New Zealand in April checked pasture growth but milder weather in May and June brought green pastures and resulted in a higher output of butterfat.

Although unfavorable conditions prevailed in Canada, second quarter milk production increased approximately 2 percent over the same quarter of the preceding year. In the United States, good pastures, especially in the manufacturing areas, together with the higher average rate of concentrate feeding, raised milk production in this period 2 percent over the same quarter of the preceding year.

Butter production in nearly all the important producing countries increased in the April-June quarter of 1949. In the United Kingdom, favorable pastures and adequate supplies of fodder and other feeds resulted in higher milk production in the second quarter and a butter output higher by 63 percent than that for comparable 1948. Milk deliveries to creameries in Ireland increased substantially in the second quarter of 1949; at the same time, butter production rose 30 percent. This improvement in butter supplies made possible the raising of the butter ration from 6 to 8 ounces per person during this quarter. In the Netherlands and Sweden, where deliveries also were well above those of last year, butter output increased 25 percent and 12 percent respectively, in the same period. Other continental countries reporting higher butter production in the second quarter of 1949, compared with the same 3 months of 1948, were Denmark and Switzerland.

In Australia, butter output rose 10 percent in the second quarter. As indicated by export-gradings, the output of butter was approximately 50 percent higher than in the same quarter last year. Canada maintained butter production in the second quarter of 1949 at about the same level as in the corresponding quarter of 1948. In the United States butter output continued high, and was 18 percent higher than a year ago.

Cheese production in the 10 countries reporting increased 16 percent in the second quarter of 1949, compared with the same quarter of 1948. Output in the Netherlands was higher than that of any other country in Continental Europe, production there being 34 percent above that of 1948. In both Sweden and Switzerland, where conditions for

production were favorable, the output of cheese increased approximately one-fifth in the April-June quarter. Production in the United Kingdom rose 69 percent above comparable 1948. In Australia, an increase of 15 percent in cheese produced reflected increased milk production. Cheese gradings-for-export in New Zealand ran 42 percent ahead of the same quarter of 1948.

Both Canada and the United States reported higher cheese production in the second quarter of 1949. In the former country, the increase in milk production in this quarter was diverted to the manufacture of cheese, output of which was 25 percent above that of a year ago. Second quarter production of cheese in the United States rose 10 percent. Most of this increase occurred in the output of cheddar cheese, much more of which is manufactured than any other type. Production of cheese in Denmark and the Union of South Africa, the only other countries reporting, declined below the levels of the same period of 1948.

Canned milk production dropped 9 percent in the second quarter of 1949, the only manufactured dairy product which did not show an increase in this period. Although several countries reported gains in the output of canned milk in the April-June quarter, these increases were not sufficient to compensate for the lower production in this Hemisphere. In Canada, canned milk manufacture was 3 percent below a year ago. A decline of 15 percent in the United States was largely accounted for by a smaller production of evaporated milk which is processed on a much larger scale than condensed milk. In Cuba, fresh milk supplies in the condensery areas were 25 to 30 percent higher than in the second quarter of 1948, and canned milk output in the same period increased 73 percent. Other countries reporting larger production in the second quarter of the current year were the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Australia.

Dried milk production increased 17 percent in the quarter under review in the 6 countries reporting. Among the countries of Continental Europe in which dried milk output was higher than a year ago were Sweden and the Netherlands, with increases of 36 percent and 35 percent, respectively. Total dried milk production in the United States in the second quarter, 19 percent above the corresponding quarter of 1948, was accounted for in the larger manufacture of non-fat solids, production of which has been at a record level each month of the current year. The second quarter output showed a gain of more than 30 percent over a year earlier. Australia was the only other country in which dried milk production was heavier than in the second quarter of 1948, the increase there amounting to 54 percent. In Canada, output of dried milk dropped 2 percent in the second quarter. Production in the United Kingdom was down 9 percent, compared with the corresponding quarter of the preceding year.

Current Conditions Abroad

London - During the summer months, lack of moisture in the United Kingdom caused pastures to parch and to provide much less than the usual amount of grass. Although rains have fallen since mid-July, and pastures have shown some improvement, they have not fully recovered from the moisture deficiency, and milk production continues to be retarded.

Dublin - Although milk production in Ireland was temporarily curtailed by the June and early July drought, late July and August rains caused a phenomenal growth in meadows and pastures, resulting in a feed position which is once more highly favorable, and in larger milk supplies.

The Hague - In the Netherlands, crop and pasture conditions remain satisfactory.

Bern - Pastures in Switzerland are poor. Immediate heavy rains, plus mild temperatures, could improve the situation.

Paris - French dairy production has dropped markedly, largely as a result of poor pasture conditions. On some days, milk arrivals in Paris have been well below demand. Distress sales of livestock for lack of feed are reported.

Havana - Supplies of fresh milk in Cuba will continue at a high level until November, with a probable peak in September and early October.

Ottawa - Dry weather and short pastures in Canada, particularly in the important dairy provinces of Ontario and Quebec, probably will result in reduced milk production in the third quarter.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

TROPICAL PRODUCTS

SMALLER COFFEE PRODUCTION FORECAST FOR MEXICO IN 1949-50

Mexico's 1949-50 coffee harvest is forecast at 950,000 bags, according to the American Embassy in Mexico City. This compares with about 1,050,000 bags in 1948-49, 923,000 bags in 1947-48, and an annual average prewar, 1935-39, production of 959,000 bags.

Inadequate rainfall and hot, dry weather at the time of flowering are responsible for the expected decline in production. The greatest reduction is forecast for areas producing high-grown coffee. As a result of early rains, the crop generally is more advanced this year than usual. First pickings of low-grown coffee in Chiapas and on some Veracruz plantations began in August. The main harvest will begin in October. At present, the condition of the crop is satisfactory and the quality in most areas is expected to be as good as, or better, than last year.

Normally, Veracruz produces about 45 percent of the Mexican coffee crop and Chiapas about 40 percent. The balance of the crop is produced in Oaxaca, Colima, and Michoacan. Oaxaca's harvest is expected to be lower by about 25 percent than the 1948-49 output. The smallest decline is forecast for Veracruz.

Since domestic consumption of coffee in Mexico amounts to about 400,000 bags annually, the 1949-50 crop should supply an exportable surplus of around 550,000 bags. This is about 100,000 bags less than the exportable production in 1948-49.

Exports of green coffee from Mexico during the first 3 quarters of the 1948-49 crop year amounted to 596,831 bags, about 35 percent more than the 440,183 bags exported in the corresponding period of the preceding crop year. If exports during July, August, and September 1949 are as high as during the similar period of 1948, total exports in 1948-49 will be about 690,000 bags or about 5 percent more than the record of 654,000 bags exported in 1943-44.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

HUNGARIAN APPLES SOLD TO THE STATE

Apple growers in Hungary, according to a statement published in that country September 7, must turn over 75 percent of their crop to The State Commercial Enterprise and the local cooperatives. The local People's Councils are responsible for fixing the quantities of apples which the apple growers are obliged to sell to the primary cooperative organizations. These organizations will purchase the apples under the direction of the Central Cooperative Union and respective sectional cooperative unions, in accordance with instructions issued by the State Commercial Enterprise. High quality fruit is to be sold at the following prices.

	<u>Cents per pound</u>
Apples for pulp and processing	.0318
Good quality summer apples for export	.0446
Good quality winter apples for export	.0557

The remaining 25 percent of the crop may be disposed of by selling at free prices or exchanging for corn through the local cooperative organizations on the basis of 4 pounds of apples for 2 pounds of corn. The quantity of corn purchased cannot be more than 165 pounds per household member, and will be delivered only after the farmers have certified that they have delivered their apple quotas to the State.

FRENCH APPLE AND PEAR CROPS LARGER

The first estimated production of table apples in France for 1949 is placed at 17.5 million bushels, 30 percent above the 1948 crop of 13.4 million and 67 percent above the prewar average of 10.5. Pear production, estimated at 6 million bushels, is 30 percent higher than the previous year's crop of 4.6 million and more than 3 times as much as was produced prewar.

Apples and pears for cider, estimated at 97.7 and 15.3 million bushels respectively, are each 35 percent above the previous years' crops of 72.3 and 11.3 million bushels, and are the largest estimated crops since 1944.

The cherry crop, estimated at 62,831 tons, is 1 thousand tons less than was produced in 1948 but 13 percent above the prewar average of 55,784. Quality of the present crop was poor, cherries being small and not very sweet. The apricot crop of 39,132 tons is nearly double last season's production of 21,780 tons.

The peach crop of 6 million bushels, the largest on record, is twice the previous year's harvest of 3 million. The peaches are fairly small because of drought. The plum crop, estimated at 118,000 tons is 32 percent below the 1948 output of 173,000.

TOBACCO

YUGOSLAVIA'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS FAR ABOVE PREWAR

Yugoslavia's 1949 tobacco crop is placed at approximately 75 percent above the prewar average, according to the American Embassy in Belgrade. Leaf exports are reported to be about double the prewar level.

According to recent published reports, the country's 1949 production of leaf tobacco totaled about 65 million pounds, compared with the prewar, 1935-39, average of 37.4 million pounds. However, other information indicates that the 1949 estimate may be too conservative and thus the current crop might be somewhat larger than reported. The large increase in production since prewar has been achieved primarily through an expansion in the area planted to tobacco.

Under the Yugoslav Five-Year Plan, tobacco production is to be substantially increased over prewar levels. The reported annual production goal to be achieved by 1951 is approximately 105 million pounds.

The tobacco industry in Yugoslavia is a tightly controlled government monopoly. All tobacco is grown under production contracts and the crop is sold at government prescribed prices to authorized purchasing agencies who have the exclusive right to deal in leaf tobacco.

Yugoslavia's 1948 exports of leaf were reported to be double the prewar annual average of 10.3 million pounds. Incomplete information on trade agreements show probable 1949 exports of approximately 20 million pounds. In 1948 Yugoslavia exported significant quantities of leaf to 16 countries, whereas before the war the bulk of the country's tobacco exports went to Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland. Probable exports of leaf under trade agreements in 1949 include 6.6 million pounds to the United Kingdom, 3.3 million pounds to Belgium, 3.3 million pounds to Czechoslovakia, 1.5 million pounds to Poland, 1.3 million pounds to Austria 1.3 million pounds to the Netherlands, and small quantities to Switzerland, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, and France.

FATS AND OILS

INDONESIAN COPRA EXPORTS
SMALLER IN AUGUST 1/

The following table shows copra exports from Indonesia during August 1949 with comparisons:

INDONESIA: Copra exports, August 1949 with comparisons
(Long tons)

Country	Copra distribution				
	Average	1948 1/	Jan.-Aug.	August	
	1935-39		1949 1/	1948 1/	1949 1/
Canada.....	-	8,320	3,650	-	-
Mexico.....	12,614	-	-	-	-
United States.....	3,909	5,734	13,100	2,879	-
Belgium.....	8,053	8,018	4,000	-	-
Czechoslovakia.....	4,896	2,000	2,400	-	-
Denmark.....	72,375	4,120	-	-	-
France.....	12,748	5,937	-	-	-
Bizonal Germany.....	64,674	19,578	12,842	-	2,461
Italy.....	23,103	-	-	-	-
Netherlands.....	133,841	159,440	138,348	17,537	15,306
Norway.....	31,810	3,000	-	1,000	-
Poland.....	1,422	2,500	500	-	-
Sweden.....	6,886	11,670	5,250	-	2,625
Switzerland.....	17	6,500	1,000	500	-
United Kingdom.....	412	-	20,797	-	3,149
Japan.....	6,180	-	7,000	-	-
Singapore.....	107,285	-	6,929	-	-
Union of South Africa	-	1,600	2,500	-	-
Others.....	17,160	-	-	-	-
Total.....	507,385	2/ 238,417	2/ 218,316	2/ 21,916	2/ 23,541

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Does not include unrecorded shipments to Singapore.

Copra Board, Batavia.

1/ A more extensive statement may be obtained from the office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

ARGENTINE TALLOW AND
CATTLE-FAT EXPORTS

The following table shows Argentine tallow and cattle-fat exports for Jan.-June 1949 with comparisons:

ARGENTINA: Tallow and cattle-fat exports, Jan.-June 1949
with comparisons
(Gross weight)

Country of destination	Average	1947	1948 1/	Jan.-June	
	: 1935-39 :			: 1948 1/ :	: 1949 1/ :
	: Short :	: Short :	: Short :	: Short :	: Short :
	: tons :	: tons :	: tons :	: tons :	: tons :
North America:					
Canada.....	7	-	6,380	6,380	-
Cuba.....	377	15	1,984	1,767	-
Mexico.....	11	659	-	-	-
Others.....	9,935	799	566	503	-
Total.....	10,330	1,473	8,930	8,650	-
South America.....	1,914	4,807	4,996	1,242	211
Europe:					
Belgium.....	2,974	1,596	469	468	-
Czechoslovakia.....	1,222	611	608	120	1,289
Finland.....	56	654	1,925	304	2,016
France.....	937	1,238	3,886	3,886	-
Germany.....	13,264	200	-	-	890
Italy.....	2,082	3,481	13	13	19
Netherlands.....	7,875	2,988	553	553	-
Poland.....	13	-	378	378	1,205
Spain.....	1,296	8,106	173	128	-
Sweden.....	1,695	2,513	-	-	-
Switzerland.....	1,133	1,202	481	481	-
United Kingdom.....	17,903	19,374	36,913	16,505	4,797
Others.....	2,212	1,333	1,272	1,271	-
Total.....	52,662	43,296	46,671	24,107	10,216
Japan.....	21	-	6,890	-	-
Soviet Union.....	-	4,508	-	-	-
Others.....	313	661	646	646	7
Grand total.....	65,240	54,745	68,133	34,645	10,434

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from official sources and consular reports.

Argentine exports of tallow in the first 6 months of 1949 were less than one-third the shipments for the same period in 1948, dropping from 34,645 short tons to 10,434 tons (see table). North American, French, and United Kingdom shipments were sharply reduced. This may be attributed mainly to the improved situation in these areas with regard to tallow and other competitive fats and oils and to lower prices prevailing in other surplus areas. Sales to the United Kingdom will probably increase in the current six months period as the provisions of the new United Kingdom-Argentine Trade Agreement go into effect, since tallow is one of the items included in the agreement.

ARGENTINE LARD EXPORTS DOWN

Lard shipments in the first 6 months of 1949 at 1,656 tons are much below the 4,947 tons exported in the same period last year. The availability of lard at lower prices in other areas, especially the United States, accounted for smaller shipments during the first half of 1949 than in the first half of 1948 when shipments to the United Kingdom were made under the Andes Agreement.

ARGENTINA: Lard exports, Jan.-June 1949 with comparisons
(Gross weight)

Country of destination	Average	1947	1948 1/	Jan. -June	
	1935-39			1948 1/	1949 1/
	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
North America:					
Cuba.....	-	-	802	496	-
Netherlands West Indies..	-	583	1	1	-
Others.....	-	141	10	-	-
Total.....	-	724	813	497	-
South America.....	685	3,349	2,725	25	610
Europe:					
Finland.....	-	-	583	-	-
Hungary.....	-	2,389	446	446	-
Italy.....	127	4,234	817	-	1,000
Poland.....	-	-	1,422	-	-
United Kingdom.....	6,673	3,755	13,207	3,809	-
Others.....	919	585	184	170	46
Total.....	7,719	10,963	16,659	4,425	1,046
Others.....	163	157	27	-	-
Grand total.....	8,567	15,193	20,224	4,947	1,656

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from official sources and consular reports.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBERRECORD COTTON CROP BEING
HARVESTED IN MEXICO

The 1949 cotton crop now being harvested in Mexico is estimated at 750,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) or 32 percent above last year's record crop of 570,000 bales. The increase is attributed partly to an increase in acreage from 1,050,000 acres in 1948 to 1,334,000 in 1949 and to favorable weather resulting in slightly higher yields per acre.

Acreage and production were increased somewhat in every district, but a major portion of the total increase occurred in the Matamoros district (principal exporting area) where acreage was increased from 196,000 acres in 1948 to 564,000 in 1949 and production was increased from 140,000 to 245,000 bales. In the Laguna district production is expected to be about equal to last year's crop of 192,000 bales. The Mexicali crop is expected to reach 132,000 bales compared with 105,000 last year.

The cotton ginned in the Matamoros district by August 16 was reported at 130,000 bales with exports to that date estimated at 110,000 to 120,000 bales. Ginning in this area was expected to be completed by September 15 with all except a small portion of the crop destined for export. Canada is the principal destination for current Mexican cotton exports, although practically all of it passes through United States ports or border points and is shown on Mexican trade records as exports to the United States.

Cotton marketing and exportation were retarded in July by delays in establishment of a market price. Ginners wished to obtain a clarification of their obligation to buy irrigation canal bonds and to assume a portion of the producers' bond quotas. The official valuation of cotton as a basis for export taxes was lowered on August 4, 1949, from 5.40 pesos per kilogram (28.32 cents a pound) to 3.85 pesos (20.19 cents). This resulted in a decrease of 28.6 percent in the tax from 93.6 centavos per kilogram (4.91 cents a pound) to 66.8 centavos (3.50 cents).

The number of customhouses through which cotton and cotton linters may be exported was increased from 4 (limitation since July 13, 1949) to 9 by a decree issued August 10. In addition to Tampico, Matamoros, Ciudad Juarez, and Mexicali, the other border points now open to movement of cotton and linters are Nogales, Torreon, Nuevo Laredo, Reynosa, and San Pedro Roma. The limitation of cotton exports to these designated points of exit is intended as a means to prevent illegal exportation to avoid export taxes. There are at present no restrictions on the amounts or qualities of cotton that may be exported.

In the first week of August, producers in the Matamoros area were offered 15 pesos per arroba (6.84 cents a pound) for seed cotton top grades. After payment of ginning costs and receiving payment for the cotton seed, the producer's price was equivalent to about 19 U. S. cents a pound for ginned cotton. Competition later forced the price up to 17 pesos (7.75 cents).

The cost of ginning amounts to about 100 pesos (\$11.56) a bale, and the present price of seed is around 300 pesos per metric ton (\$31.47 a short ton) compared with 500 pesos (\$52.45) last year. Matamoros cotton is usually sold on world markets at 1 or 2 U. S. cents a pound below prices of comparable grades and staples of similar foreign growths.

The spot price for Middling 15/16-inch staple at Torreon on July 28 was reported at 185 pesos per Spanish quintal (21.09 cents a pound) and increased to 194 pesos (22.12 cents). Presumably this figure does not include the export tax and handling charges.

SWEDEN'S IMPORTS OF U.S. COTTON DECLINE

Cotton imports into Sweden during the 1948-49 season were reported at 107,000 bales, or about 15,000 bales above the previous season, according to Georg Frostenson, Economic Analyst, American Embassy, Stockholm. Imports of United States cotton, however, continued to decline and amounted to only 1,000 bales in 1948-49 as compared to 13,172 bales in 1947-48 and 18,830 bales in 1946-47. In the prewar period Sweden secured about 85 percent of its cotton imports from the United States.

In 1948-49 about one-half of Sweden's cotton imports originated from Brazil with Egypt, Turkey, Pakistan, India, and Belgium supplying most of the remainder.

Cotton consumption during the 1948-49 season was reported at 118,000 bales (slightly below the 120,000 bales consumed in the past two seasons) and still 24 percent under the 155,000 bales consumed in 1938.

The import goal for 1949-50 has been set at 135,500 bales. It is possible that, as in the past season, a large share of these imports, perhaps as much as two-thirds, will be obtained from Brazil. It is still uncertain as to what extent, if any, dollars may be used for the purchase of United States cotton. However, because of the strong demand from the industry for United States cotton, due to quality and price factors, dollars may be allocated for the purchase of about 5,000 bales of United States cotton in the 1949-50 season.

SIAM'S COTTON INDUSTRY SHOWS LITTLE IMPROVEMENT

Production of raw cotton in Siam for the 1949-49 season was reported at 27,500 bales or about the same as the previous year, according to John F. O'Donnell, Jr., Third Secretary, American Embassy, Bangkok. Information on the use of this cotton is not available but apparently most of it is spun and woven in homes or family workshops. Only small amounts have been exported across the border to China.

Siam has two cotton mills, both government-owned, which have operated infrequently since the war. A Chinese firm has leased half of one mill, 5,000 spindles, and proposes to begin steady operations. This will eventually provide a market for some local cotton although initial production will be of cotton yarn from Indian raw cotton.

Cotton is grown in nearly all of the provinces of Siam, but the principal areas are in the north and northeast. Planting begins in August and the harvest is in December. The crop is about evenly divided between native cotton of about 1/2-inch staple and Cambodian cotton of about 8/10-inch staple.

Cotton production reached its peak in 1943 when 56,000 bales are said to have been produced. Any expansion, however, in present production is expected to be slow, but a few factors now tend to promote its cultivation.

The Mission of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization to Siam in 1948 selected cotton as a likely crop which Siamese farmers might plant to diversify their production. The Mission pointed out that improved varieties for conditions similar to those in Siam already existed in India.

The Cooperative Department of the Ministry of Agriculture already has one cooperative colony devoted to cotton and has a budget allotment for another. The new colony is supposed to have 1,200 acres under cultivation but will produce only 20 bales of cotton starting in 1950.

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

CANADA'S GRAIN ESTIMATES REVISED DOWNWARD

Canada's 1949 production of small grains is now estimated at a lower figure than the first official forecast indicated (See Foreign Crops and Markets, August 29, 1949). The wheat crop, now reported at 371.6 million bushels, is 20 million bushels less than the first forecast, making it about 22 million bushels less than the 1948 crop and 38 million below the average of the past 10 years.

Wheat yields averaged 13.5 bushels per acre compared with the above-average yields of 16.3 bushels in 1948. With a substantial part of the grain crop harvested, it is noted that these estimates are based largely on actual threshing returns. Part of the western crop, however, had not been harvested at the time the estimates were made, and favorable weather would be required to realize present yield estimates.

Wheat production in the three Prairie Provinces is placed at 342 million bushels, which would be 92 percent of the country total. Of the 30 million bushels produced in other Provinces, Ontario's 24 million bushels of winter wheat accounts for 6 percent of the country's total. Wheat yields varied widely in the Prairie Provinces, with highest yields (18.6 bushels) in Manitoba and lowest (11.9 bushels) in Saskatchewan. Yields were about 30 percent below the good 1948 yields in Alberta, about 20 percent less in Manitoba and 10 percent less in Saskatchewan.

The 1949 oats crop, as now estimated at 322 million bushels, is about 5 million bushels above the first forecast, but 38 million below the 1948 harvest and 87 million below the average of the past 10 years. The largest declines from a year ago are in Alberta's reduction of 20 million bushels and Manitoba's decline of 8 million.

Barley production is estimated at 125 million bushels, only slightly below the first estimate but 30 million bushels below the 1948 harvest and 34 million below the 10-year average. The rye outturn is placed at 10.4 million bushels, a reduction of 59 percent from the 1948 crop. The large decline is due to a sharp reduction in acreage and an indicated yield of 3.2 bushels per acre less than yields a year ago.

The September estimate is the first for mixed grains, which are reported at 55 million bushels; compared with 62 million bushels in 1948. The reduction is the result of much smaller yields than in 1948. The production of 14.8 million bushels of corn for grain would be the largest since 1921. Both acreage and yields are placed above last year's. More than 95 percent of the crop was grown in Ontario. Buckwheat is estimated at 3.4 million bushels. Both acreage and production are the smallest since 1908.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

DANISH HOG NUMBERS CONTINUE TO RISE

Hog numbers in Denmark showed substantial increases in all classes over a year ago, according to the August 27 census. The number of pigs and slaughter hogs is 83 percent larger than in August of last year, bred sows are about 76 percent and total numbers are 72 percent.

Danish hog numbers, by classes, on August 27, 1949, were as follows, with comparable figures for August 28, 1948 in parentheses: Bred sows, 234,000 (133,000); total sows, 358,000 (212,000); suckling pigs, 680,000 (449,000); pigs and slaughter hogs 1,861,000 (1,018,000); total, including boars, 2,911,000 (1,688,000) (For other comparative data see Foreign Crops and Markets, June 13, 1949).

L A T E N E W S

(Continued from Page 301)

already existed here because of the unusually large domestic crop. These potatoes came in over tariffs as high as 75 cents per hundredweight for all in excess of the first 1.0 million bushels of table stock and 2.5 million bushels of seed. This first 3.5 million bushels came over a tariff of 37½ cents per hundredweight. Shipments may have been even larger, but for the cooperative arrangement agreed by the United States and Canadian officials.

POTATOES: Supplies in deficit and surplus areas of Canada,
Central and Western Provinces, (deficit areas)

Season	Production	Inshipments from Maritimes	Imports ^{1/}	Total supply
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Average				
1943-47.....	46,710	6,525	2,176	55,411
1948-49.....	59,642	5,657	574	65,873
1949-50 <u>11/</u> ...	48,968	-	-	-

Maritime Provinces
(surplus areas)

Season	Production	Outship- ments to central & western provinces	Table stock	Seed stock	Total supply
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Average					
1943-47....	27,295	6,526	3,481	3,012	14,276
1948-49....	32,458	5,657	3,445	7,655	15,701
1949-50....	32,570	-	-	-	-

^{1/} Imports for all of Canada, most of which are destined to the Central and Western Provinces. ^{2/} Exports for all of Canada, most of which originate in the Maritimes.

COTTON NOTE

Due to readjustments attending the widespread currency devaluations and closing of a number of markets during the past week, it is not possible to publish a satisfactory table of world prices of cotton in this issue of Foreign Crops and Markets. However, prices are reported down by 2.2 to 3.3 cents a pound at Karachi by a half-cent at Sao Paulo, with Recife unchanged.

